

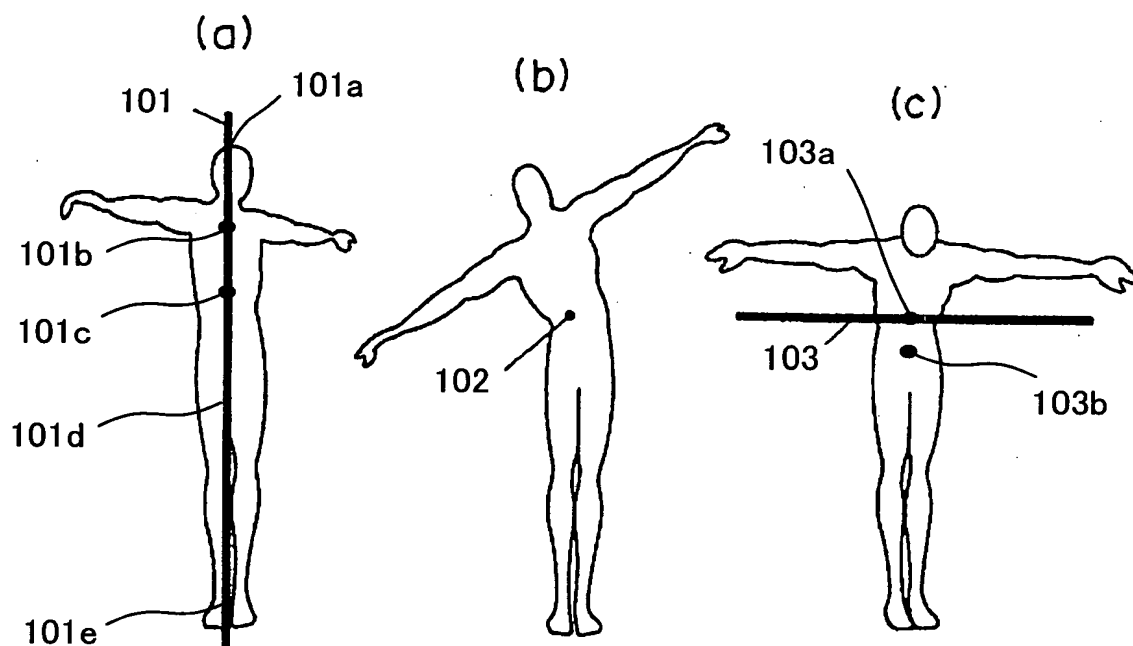
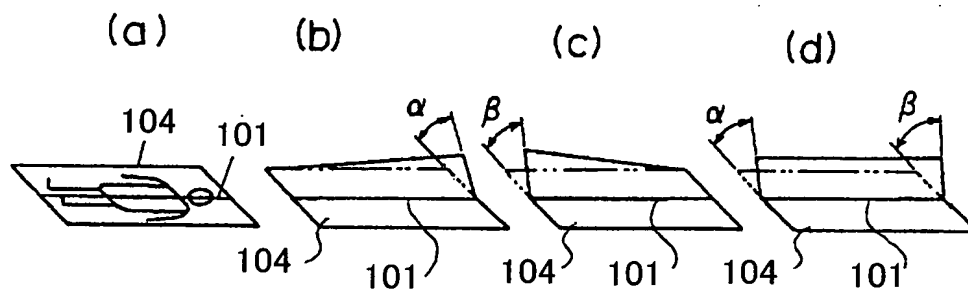
FIG. 1*FIG. 2*

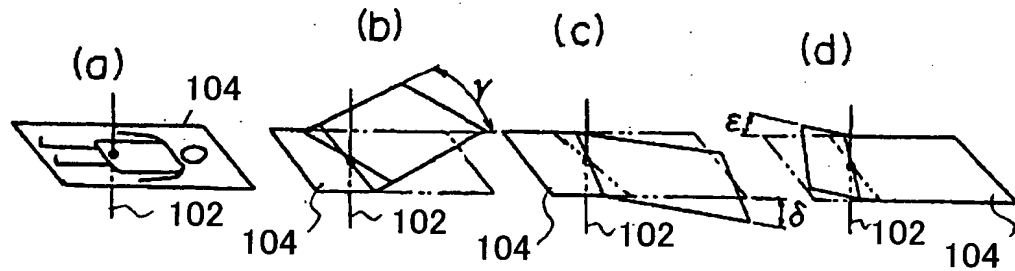
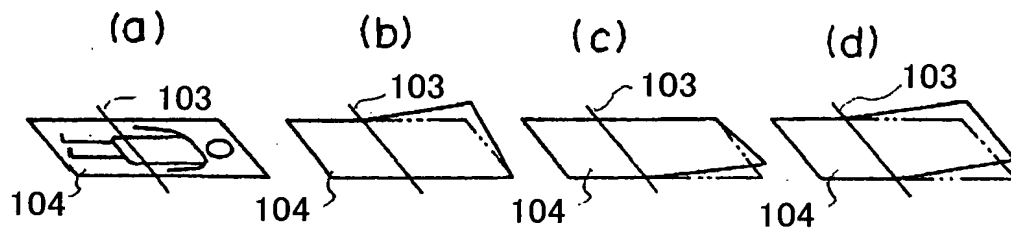
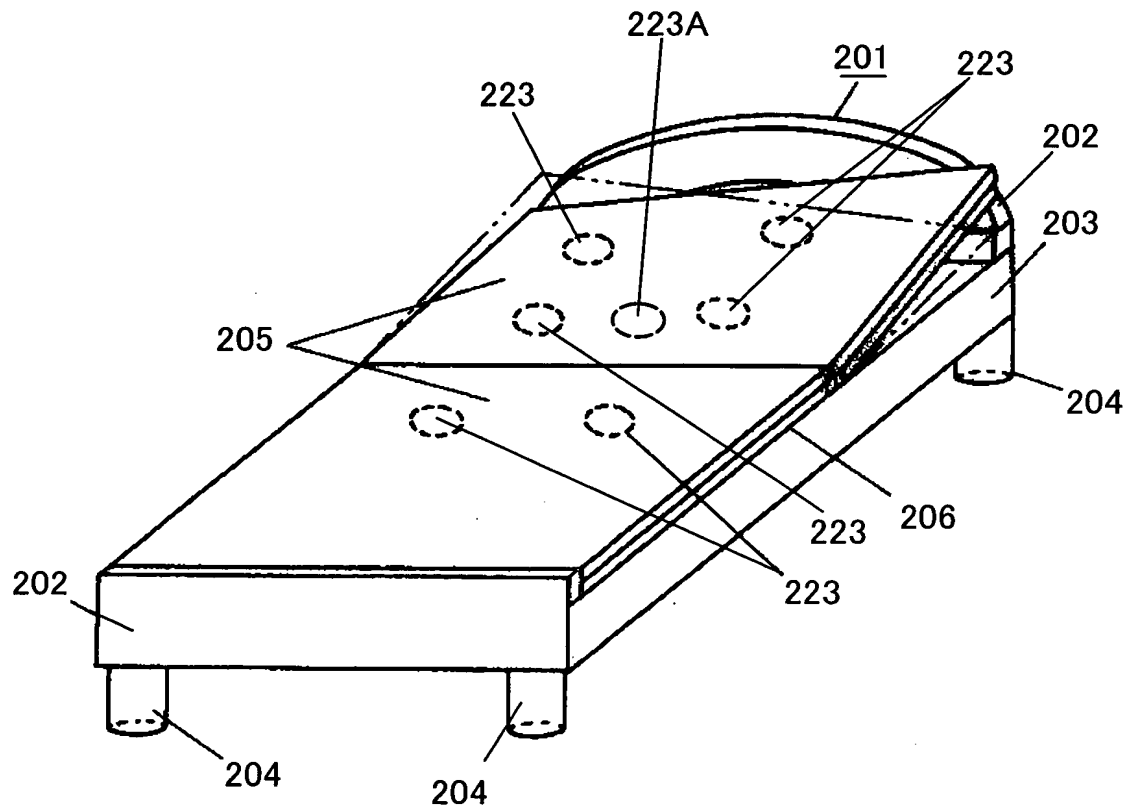
FIG. 3**FIG. 4****FIG. 5**

FIG. 6

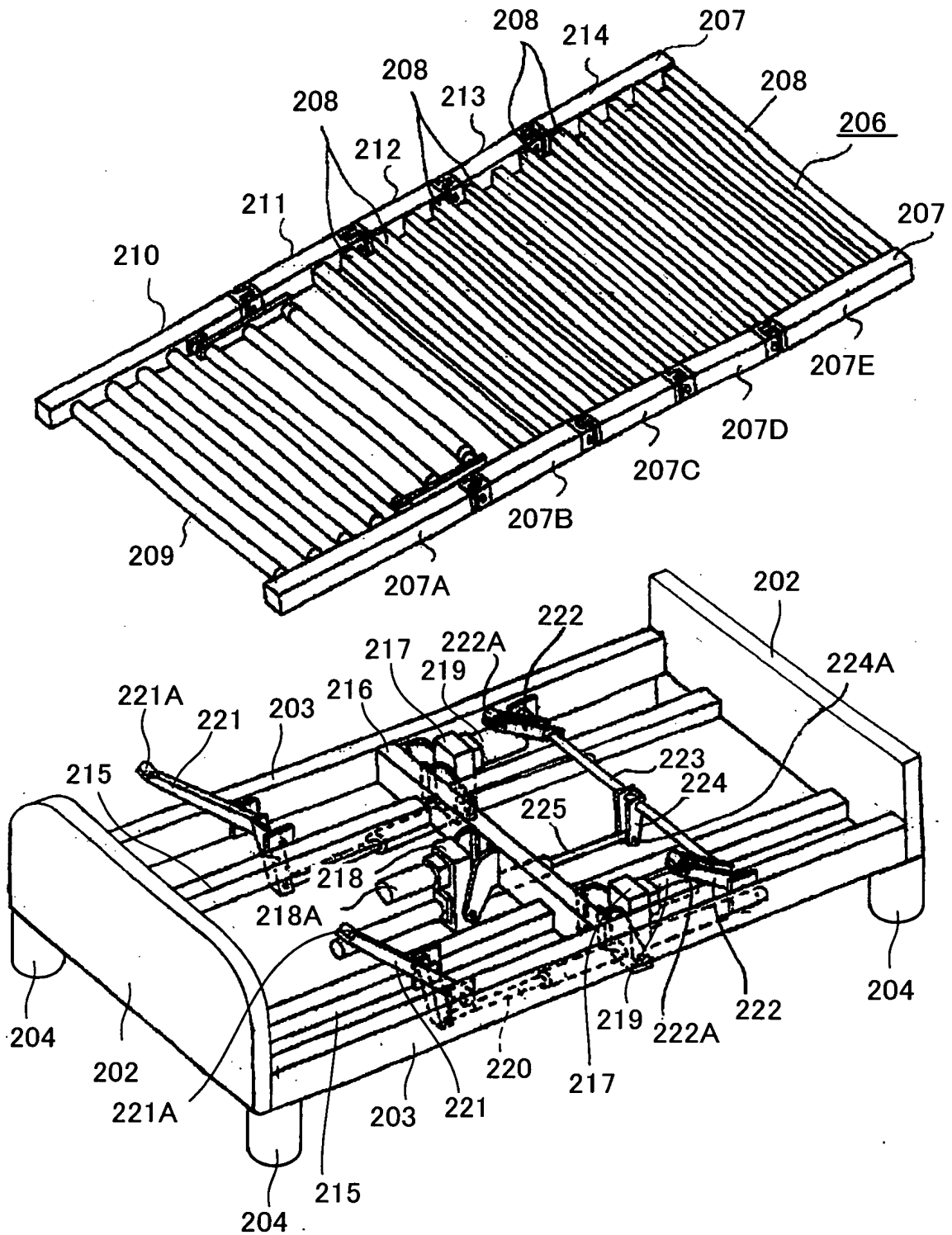


FIG. 7

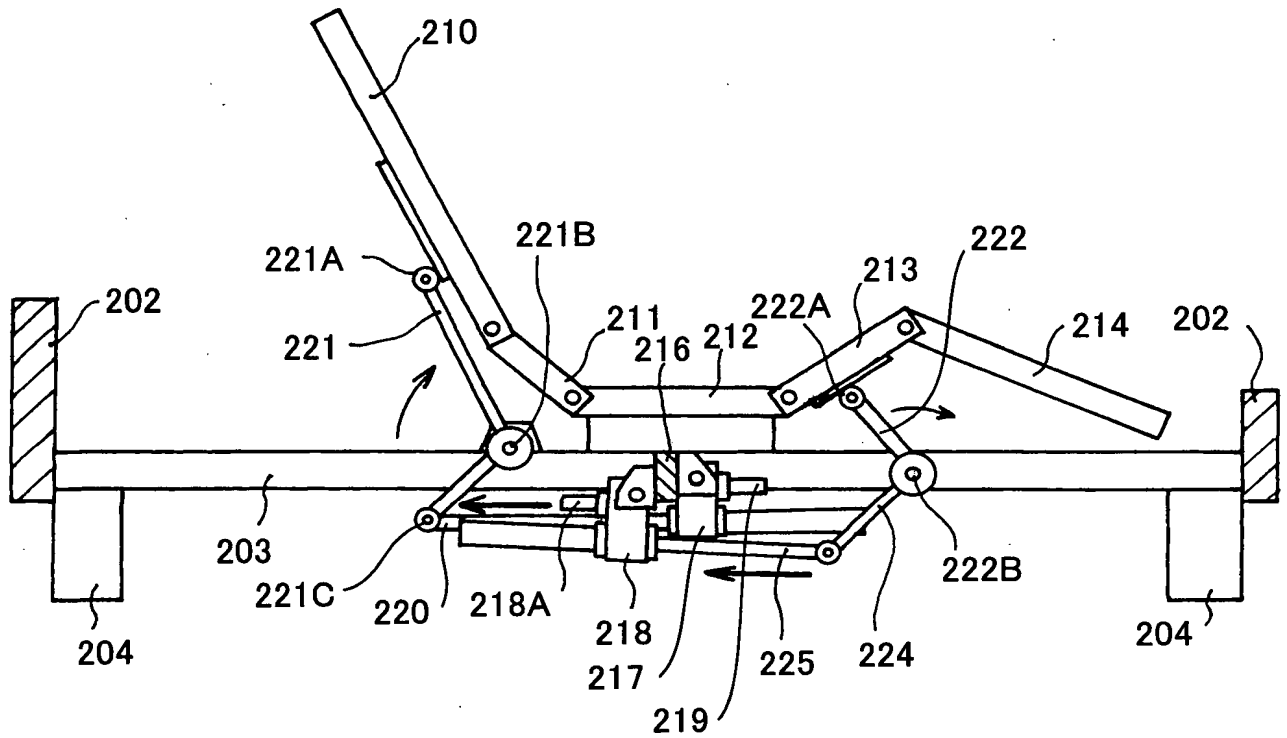


FIG. 8

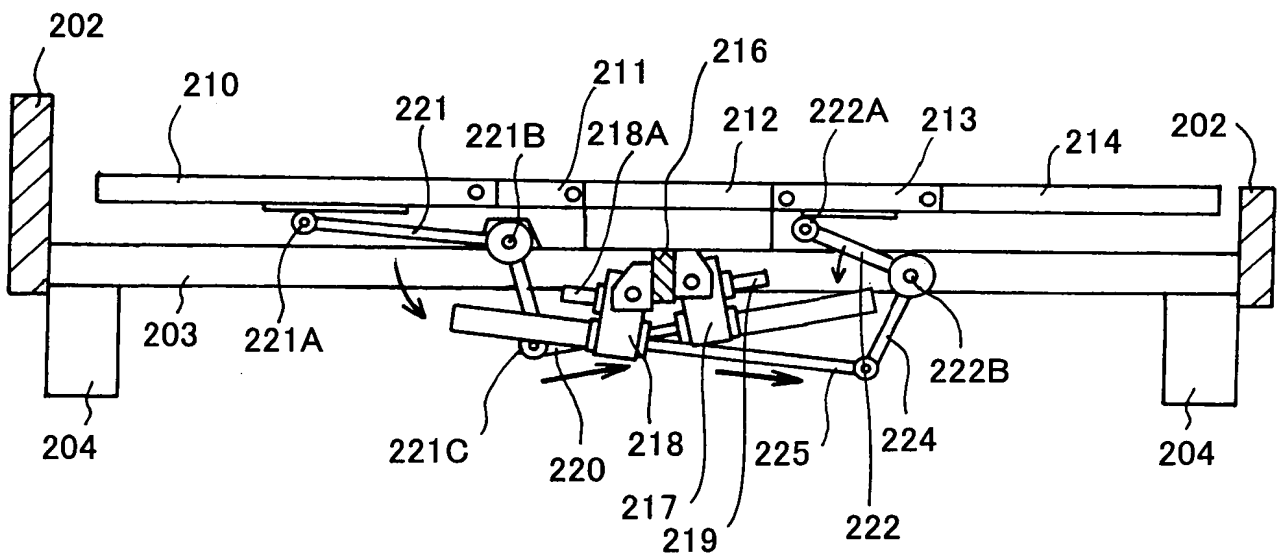


FIG. 9

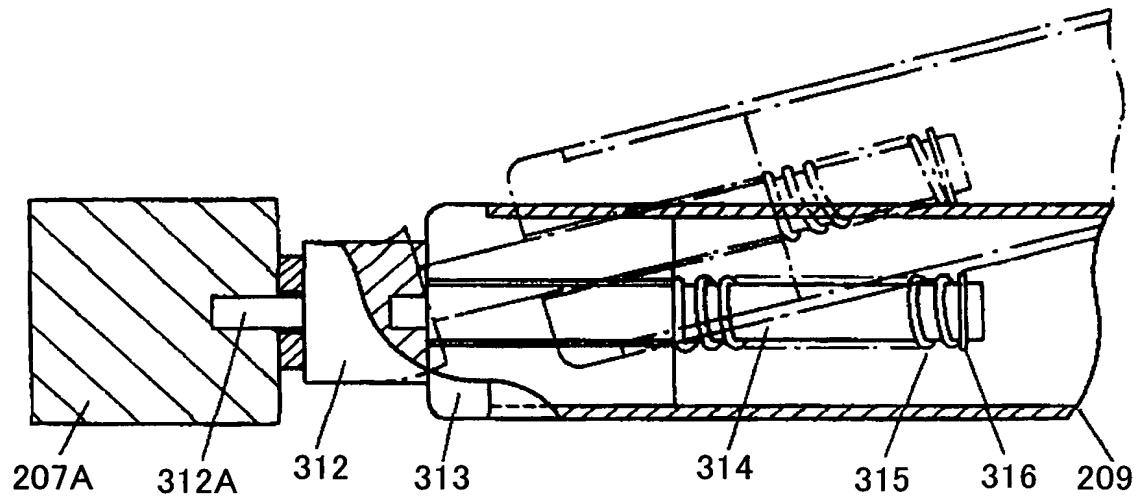


FIG. 10

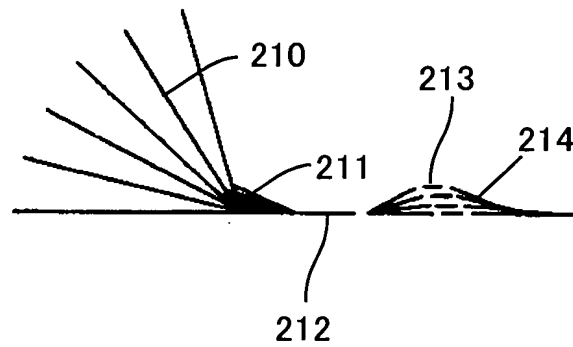


FIG. 11

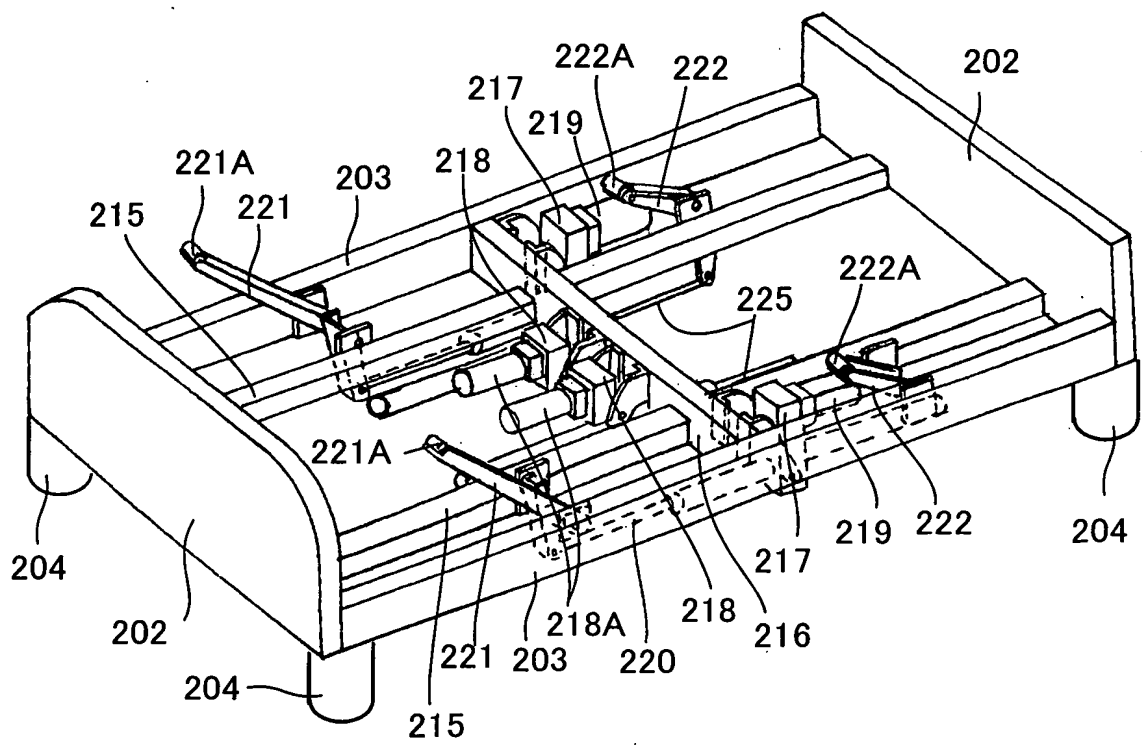
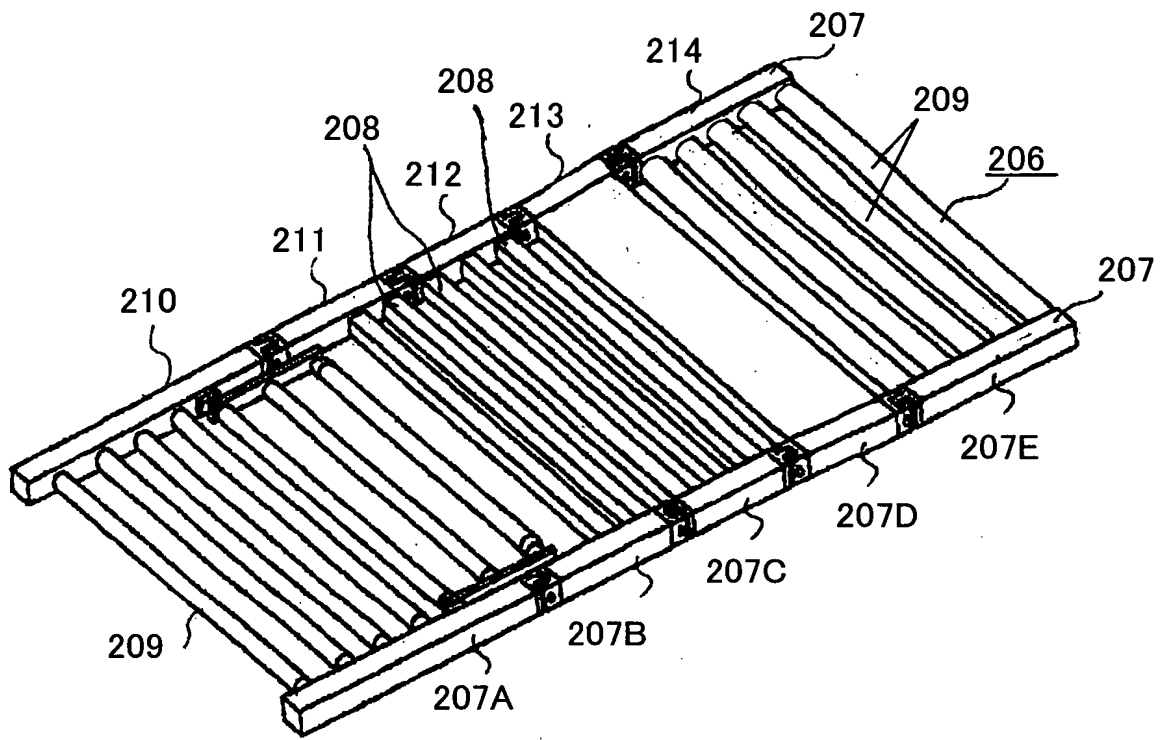


FIG. 12

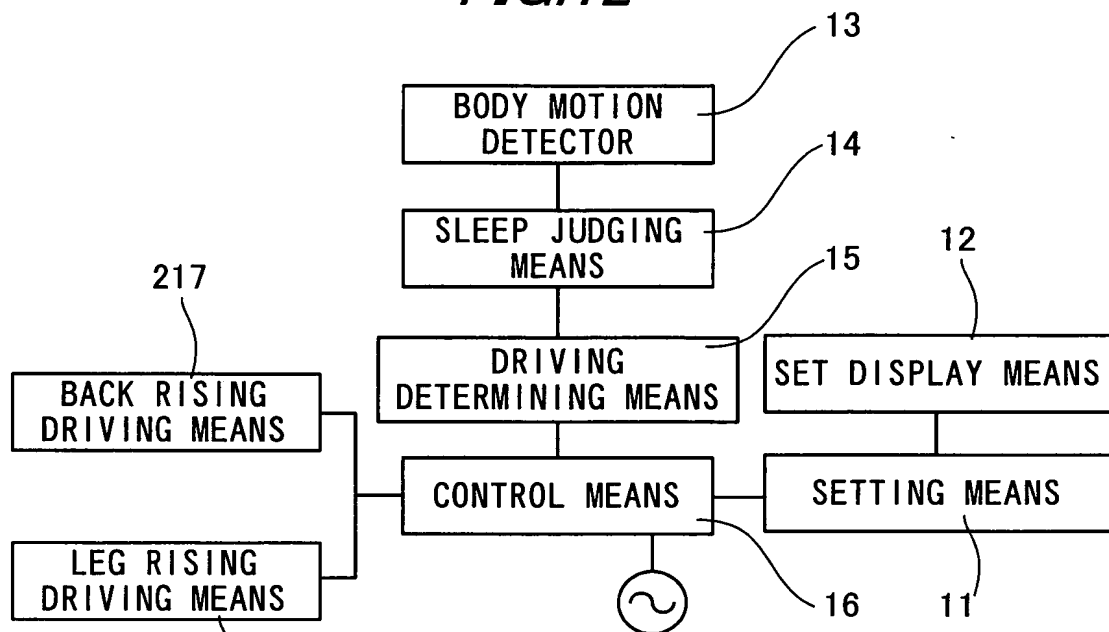


FIG. 13

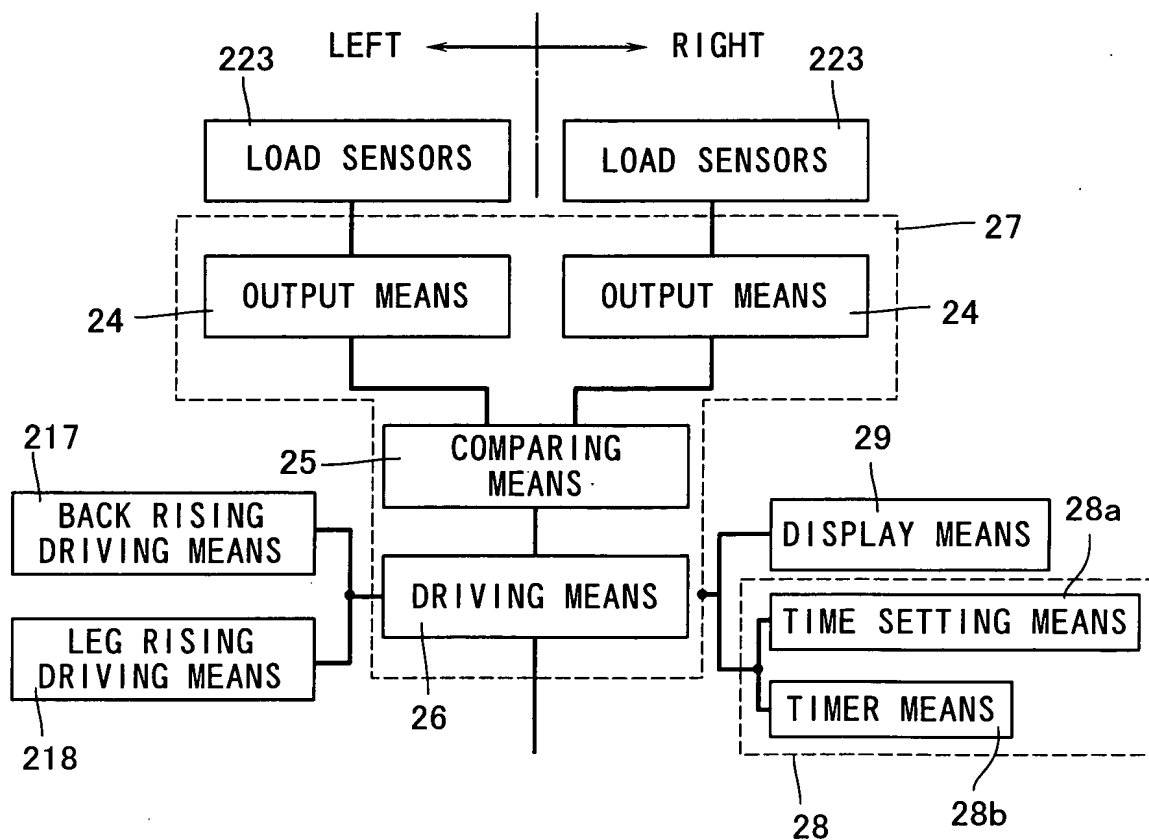


FIG. 14

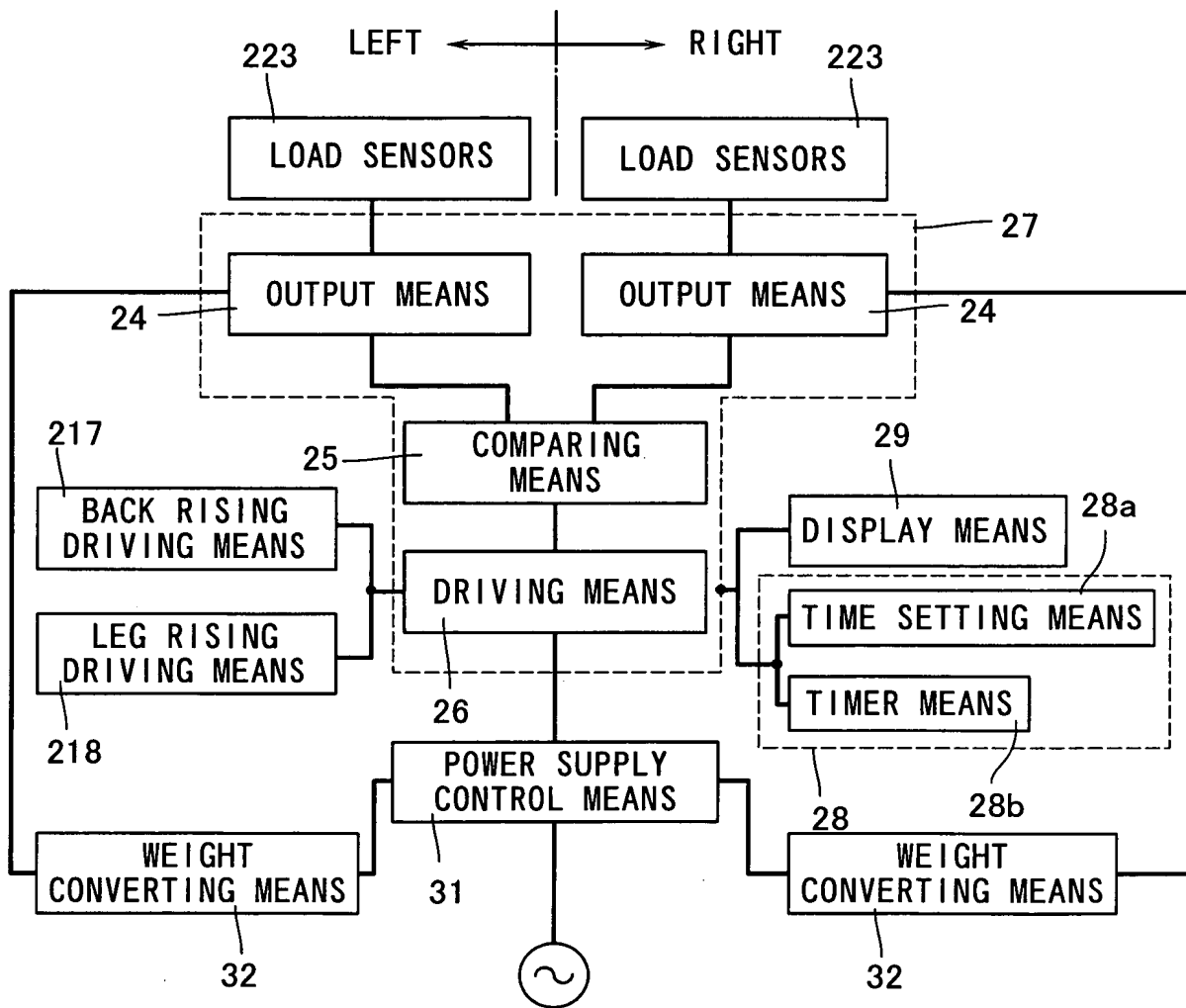


FIG. 16

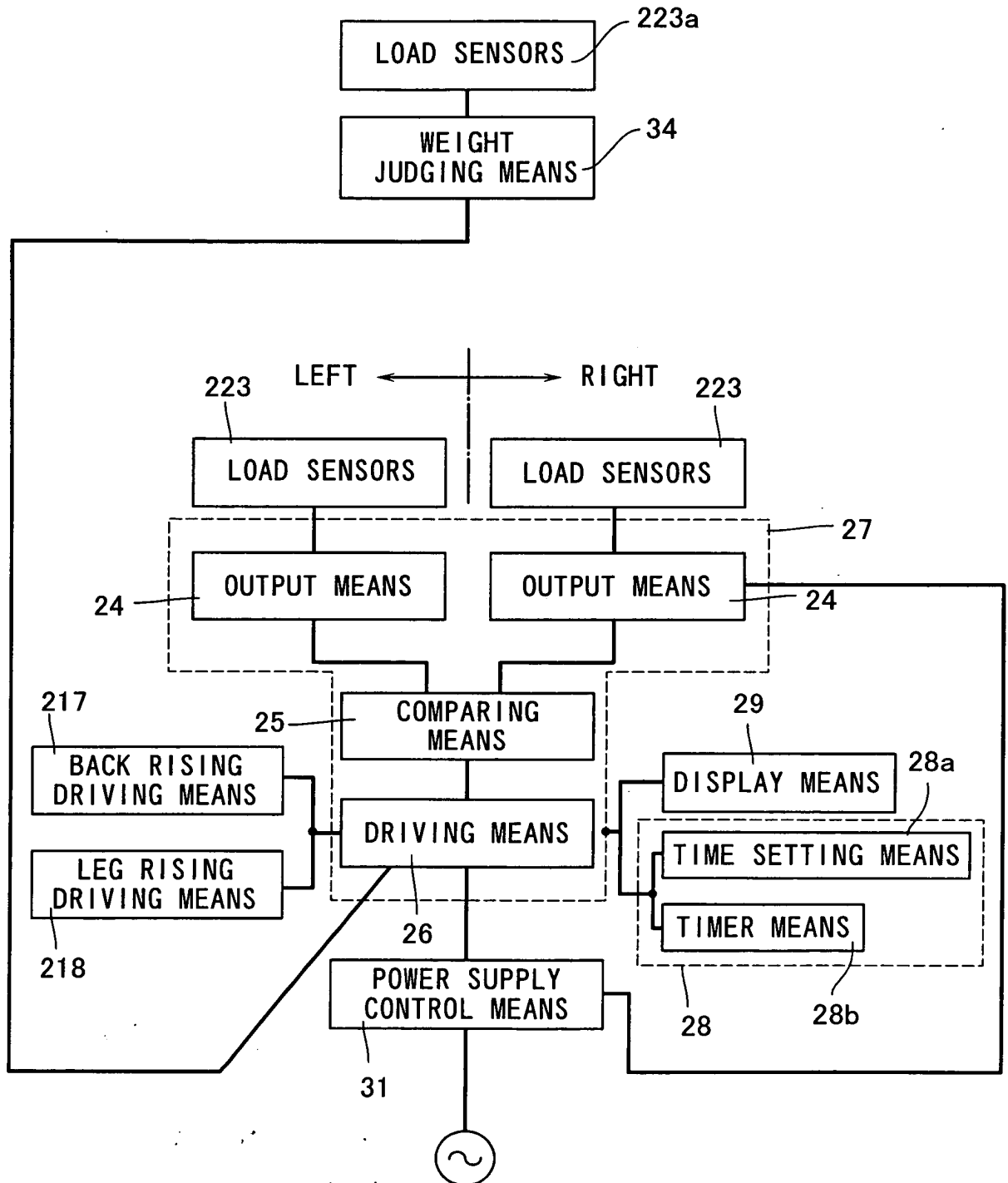


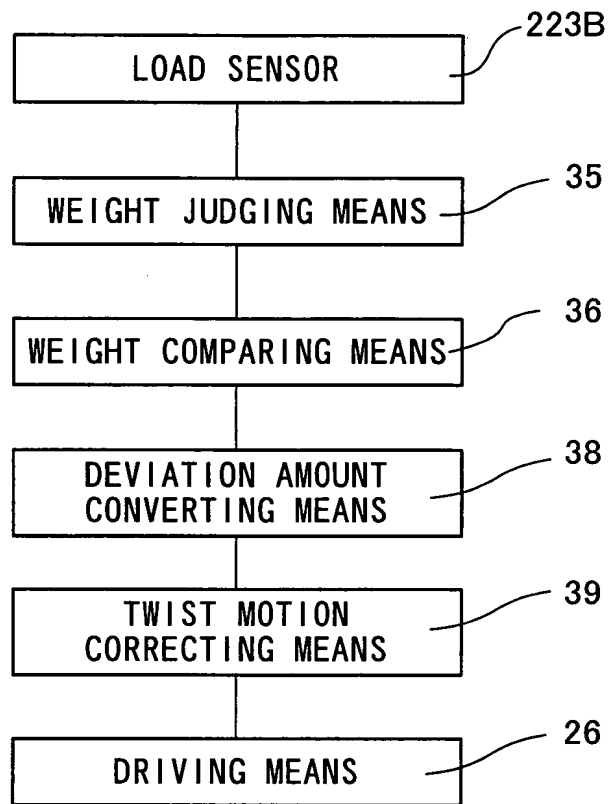
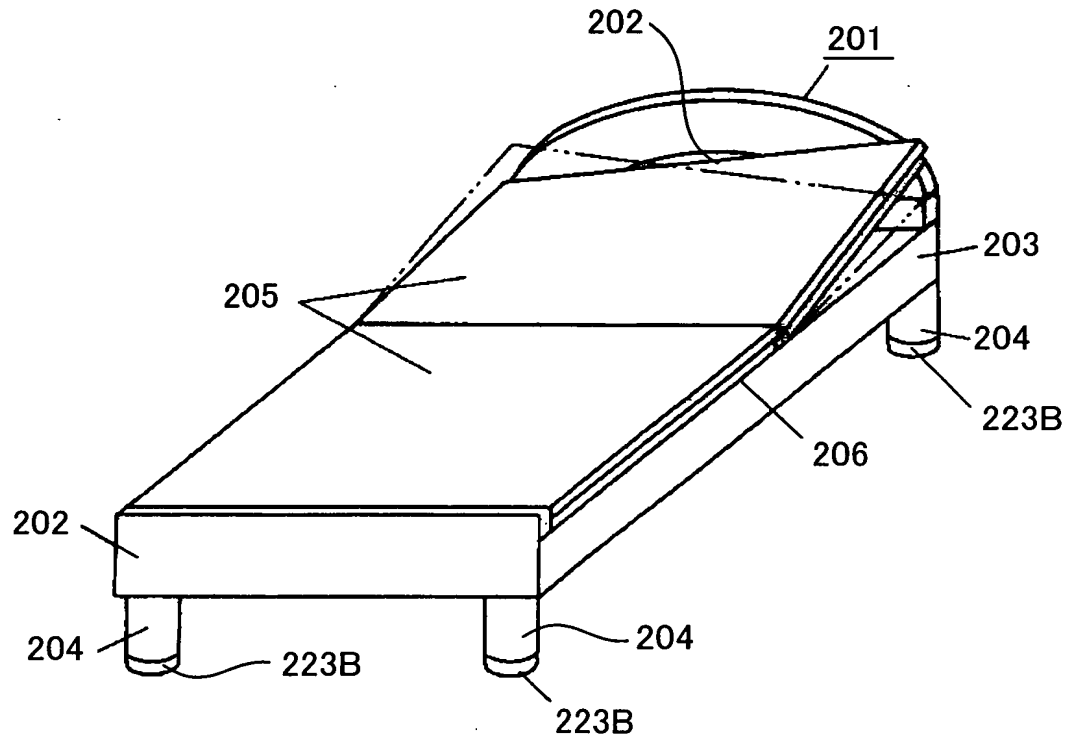
FIG. 17**FIG. 18**

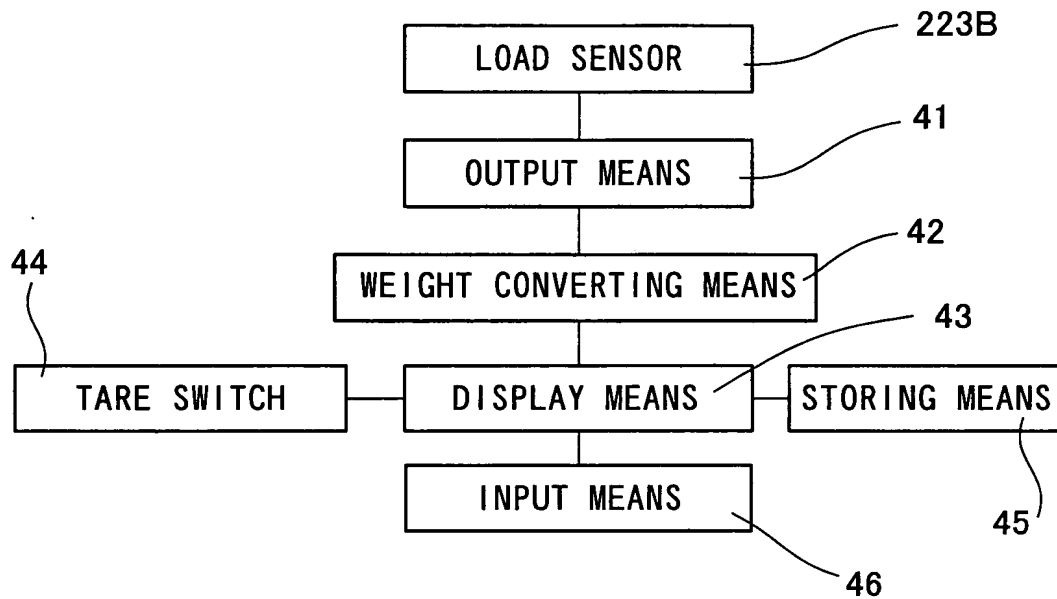
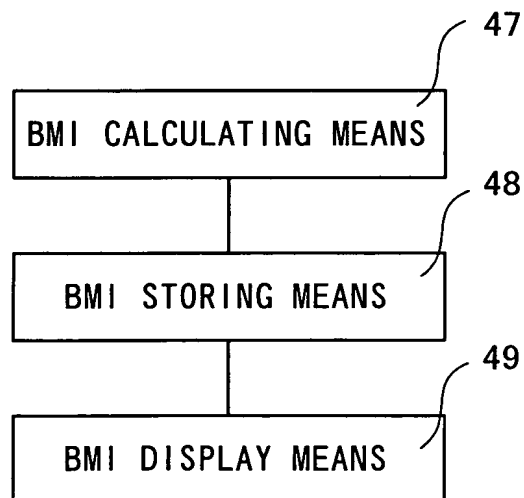
FIG. 19*FIG. 20*

FIG.21

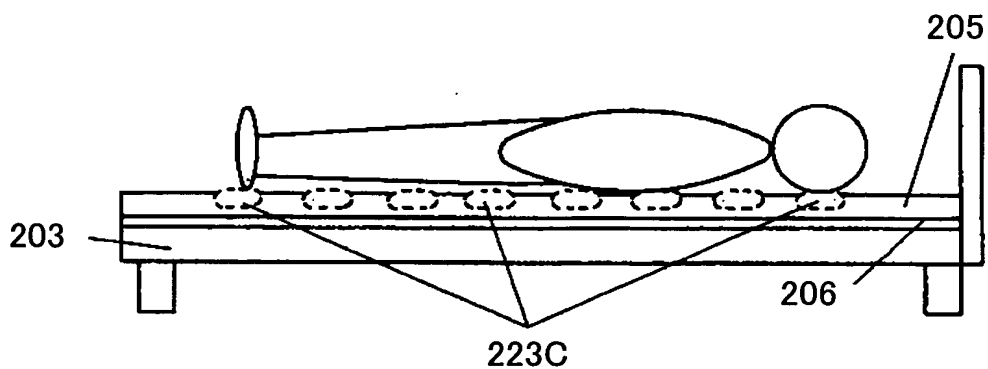


FIG.22

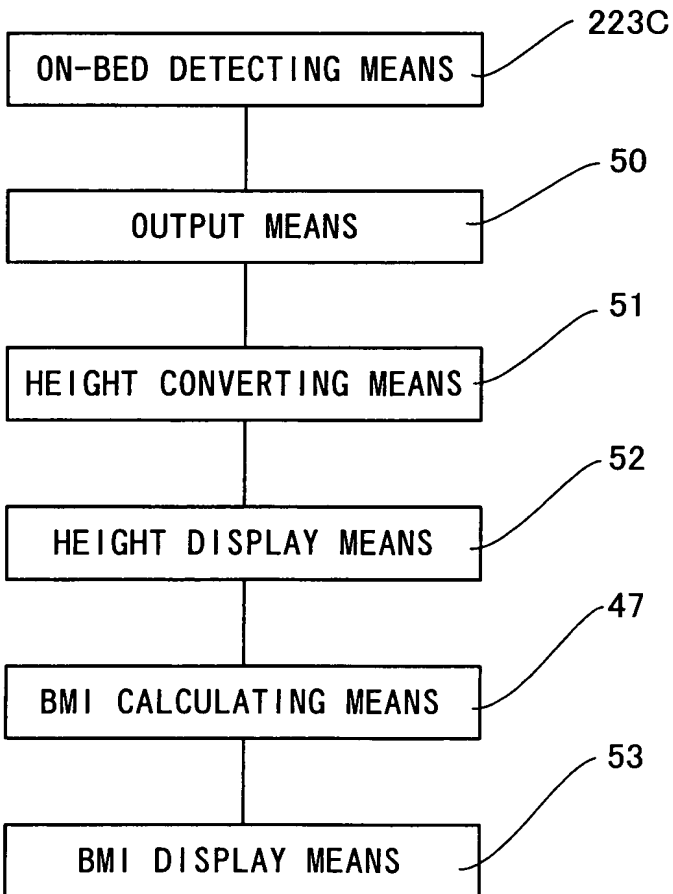


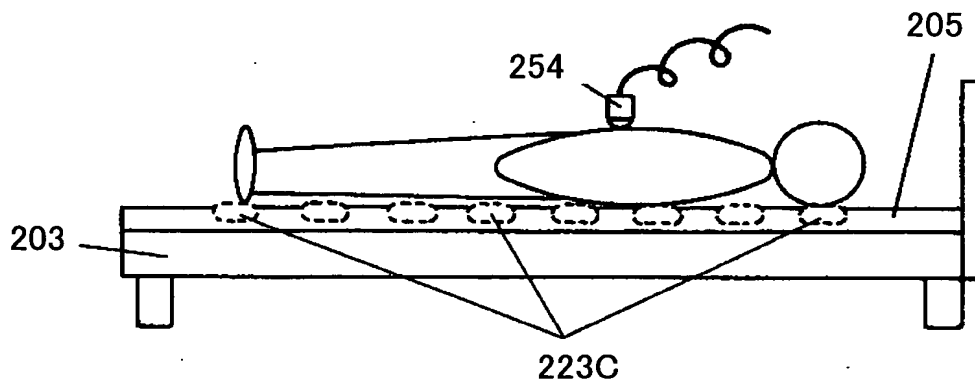
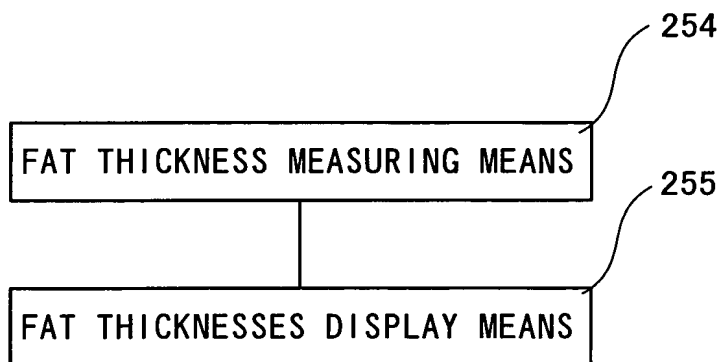
FIG.23*FIG.24*

FIG.25

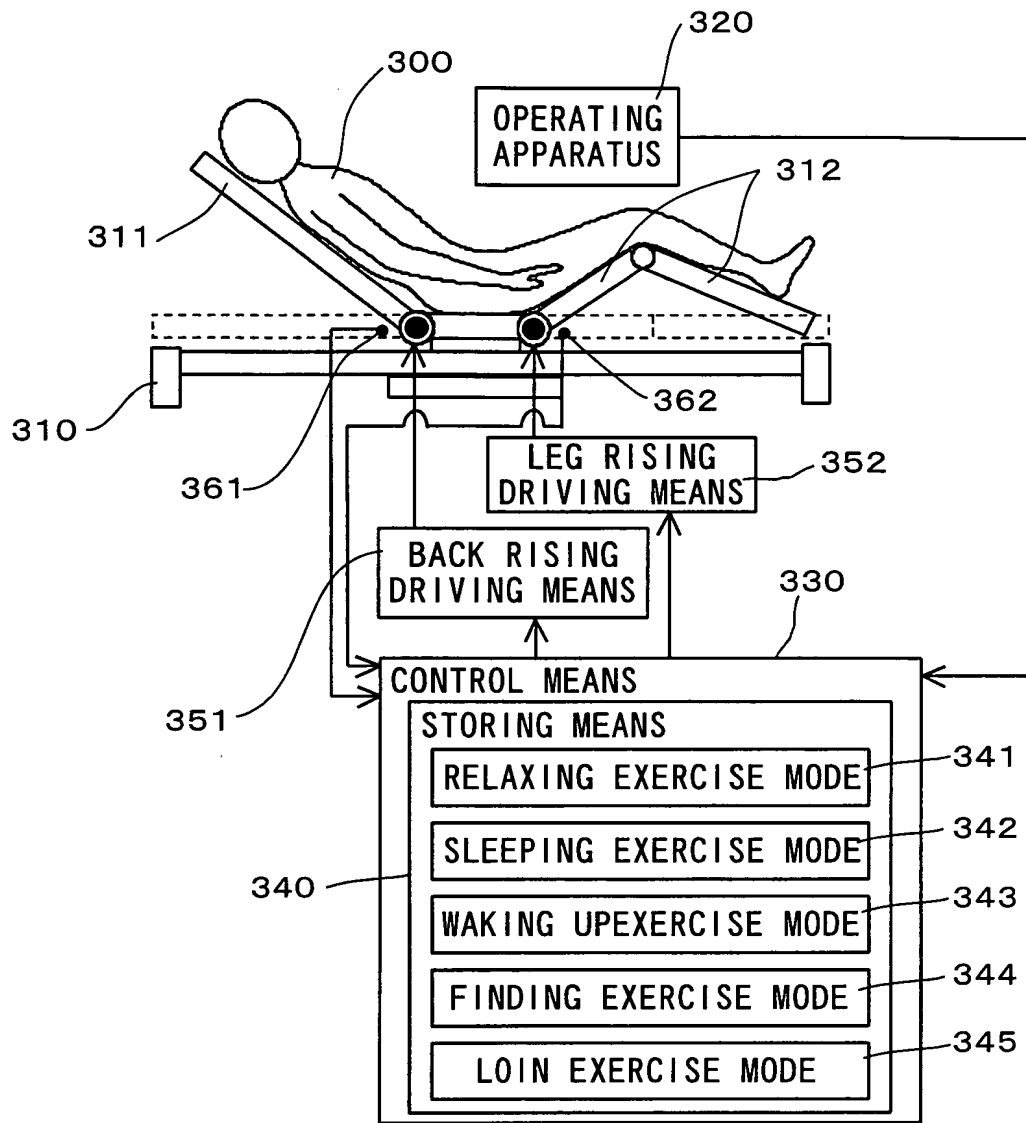


FIG.26

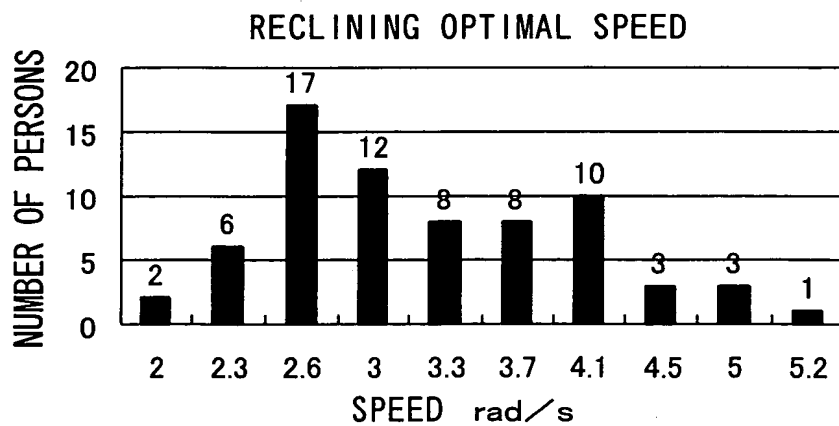


FIG.27

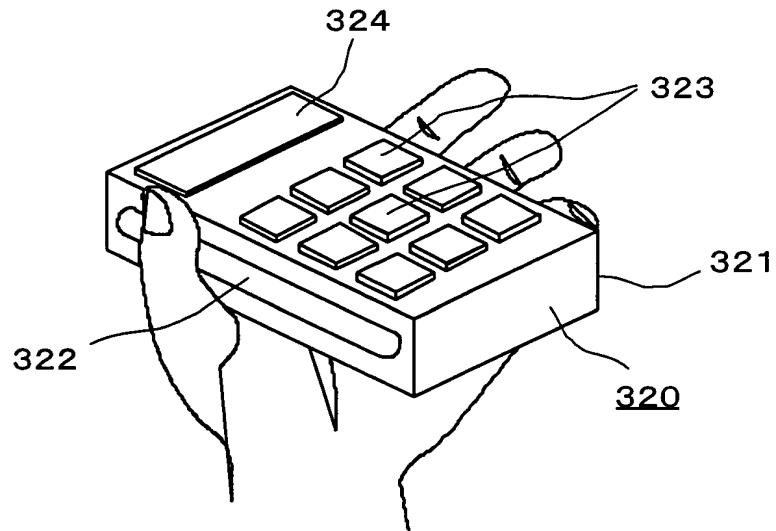
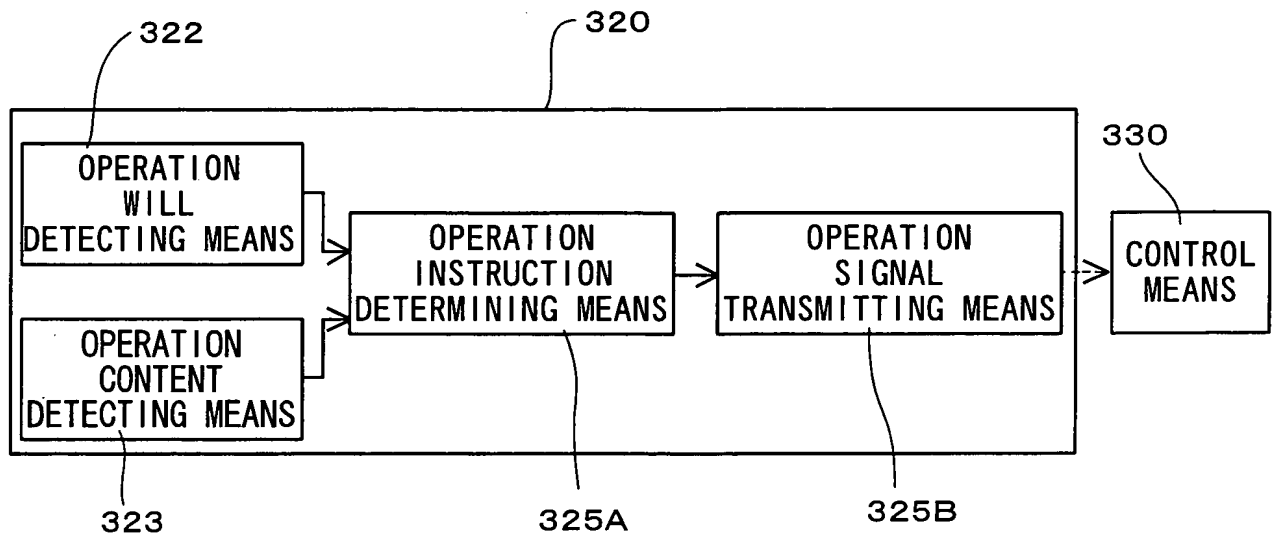


FIG.28



This diagram shows a cross-sectional view of a second embodiment of the device. It features a similar structure to the first embodiment, with a main body (321A) and a central vertical rod (322A). The main body has a top flange (321B) and a bottom flange (322C). A small rectangular component (322B) is positioned between the main body and the central rod. A small rectangular component (323) is located at the top of the main body. The central rod (322A) is shown passing through the main body and the small rectangular component (322B).

The diagram shows a control circuit 320. On the left, a block labeled 'CONTROL MEANS' 330 is connected to the circuit. The circuit 320 is powered by a +5V supply and a GND. It contains a network of resistors, a variable resistor 325X, and a set of switches 323 (323A, 323X). The circuit is divided into sections 325A, 325B, 325Y, and 325Z. A label 322 points to a specific component or node.

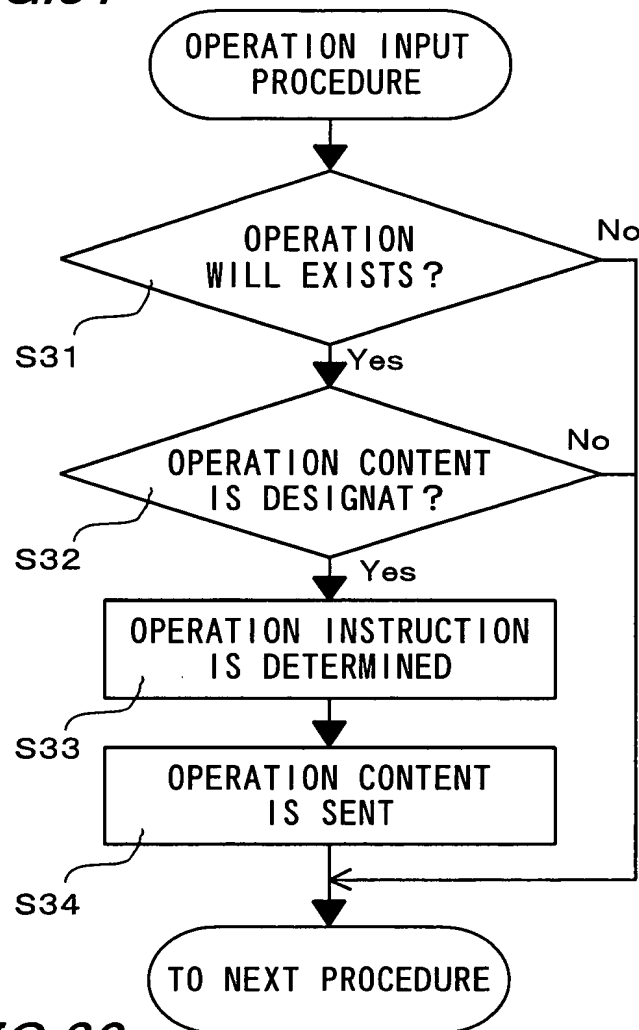
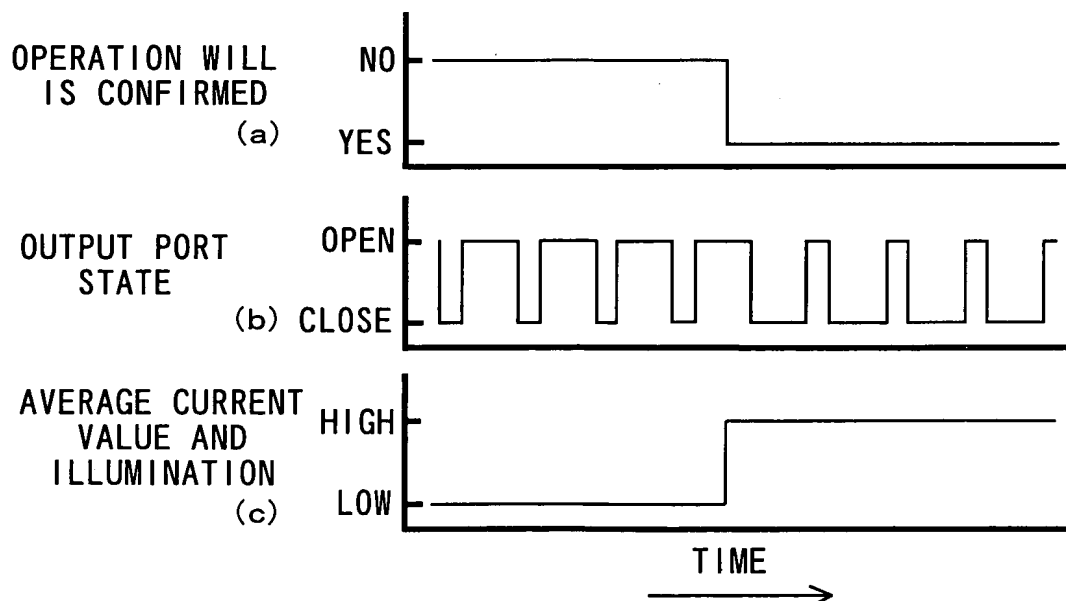
FIG.31**FIG.32**

FIG.33

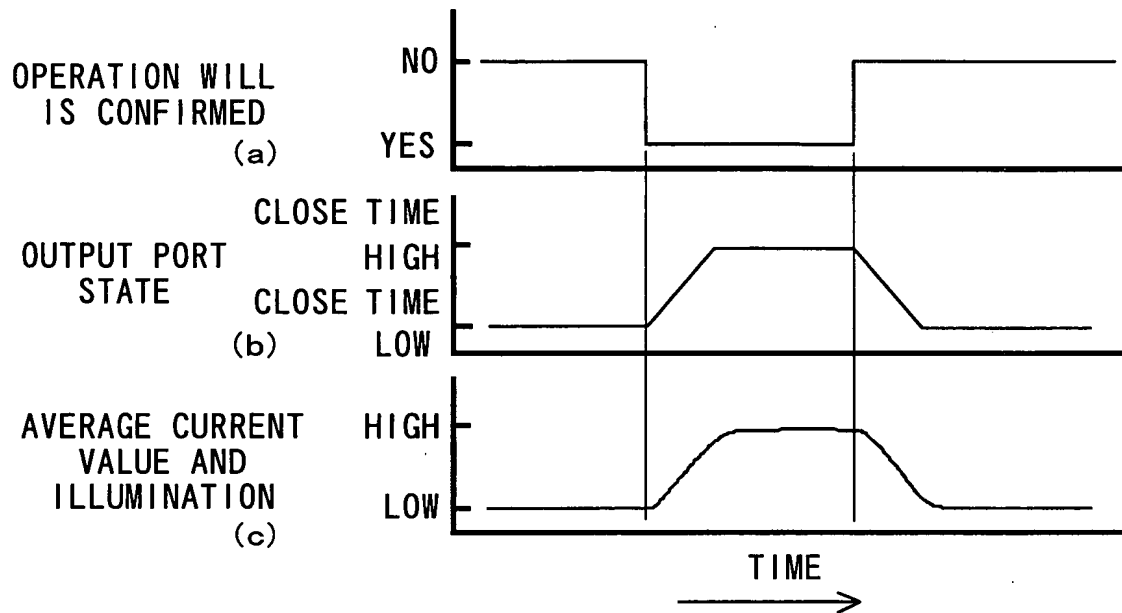


FIG.34

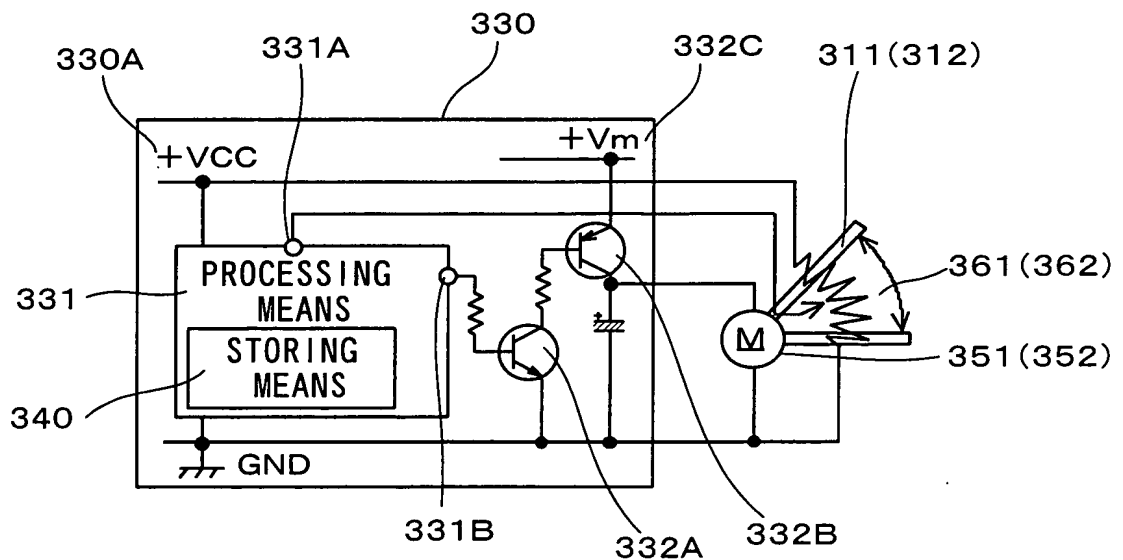


FIG.35

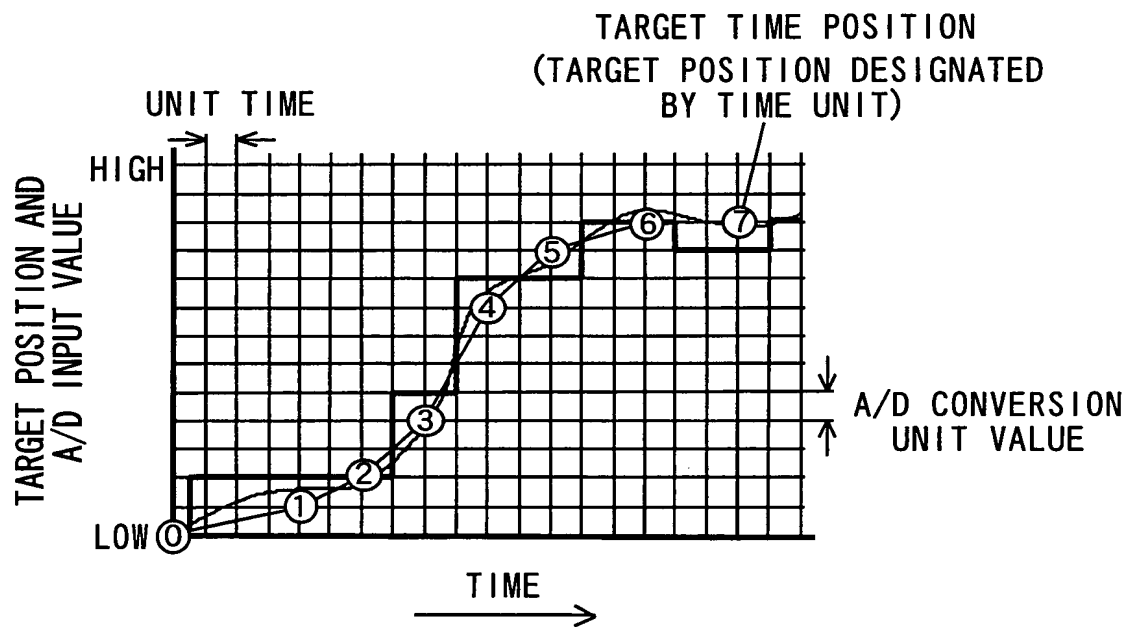
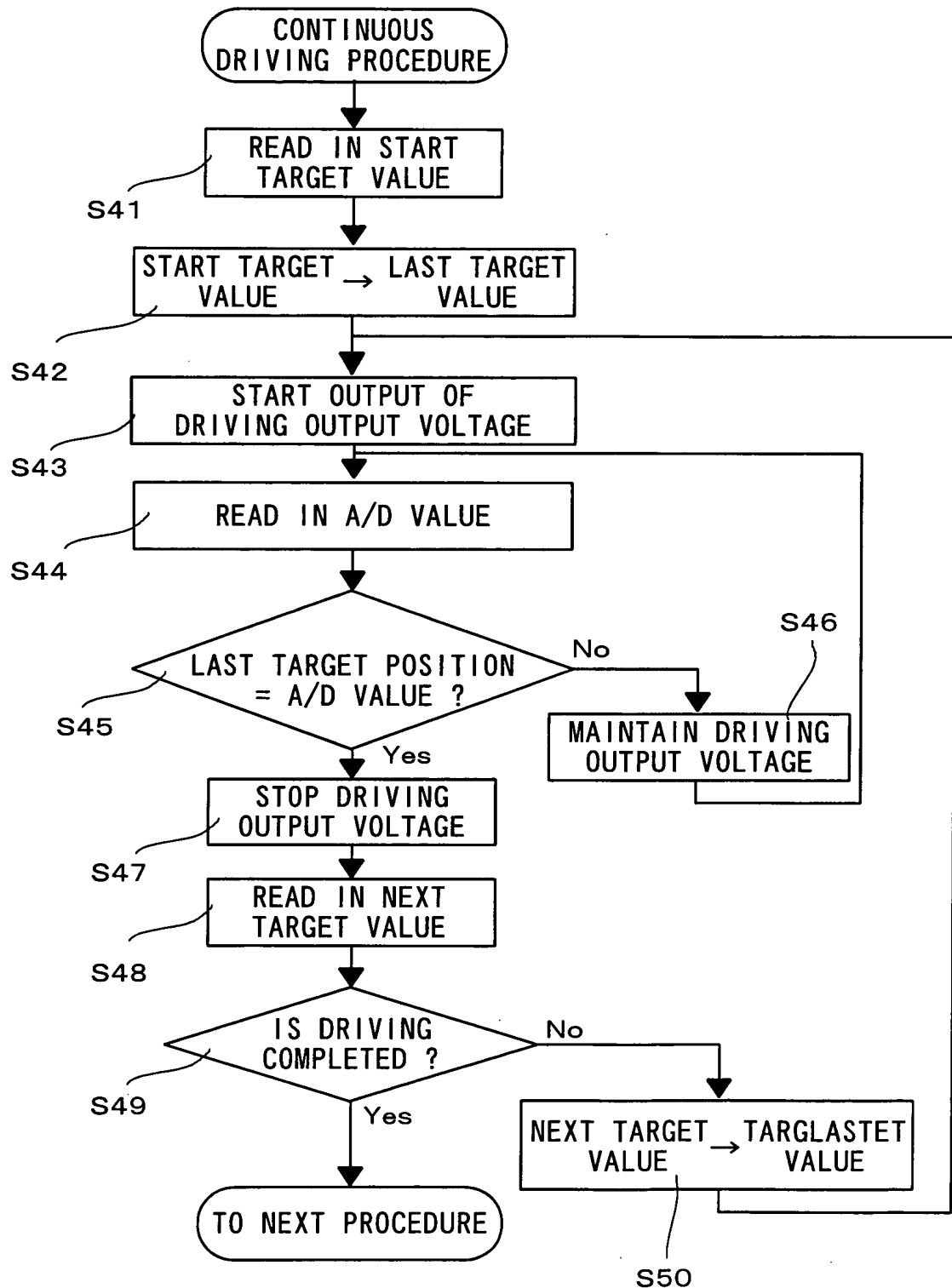


FIG.36



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FIG.37

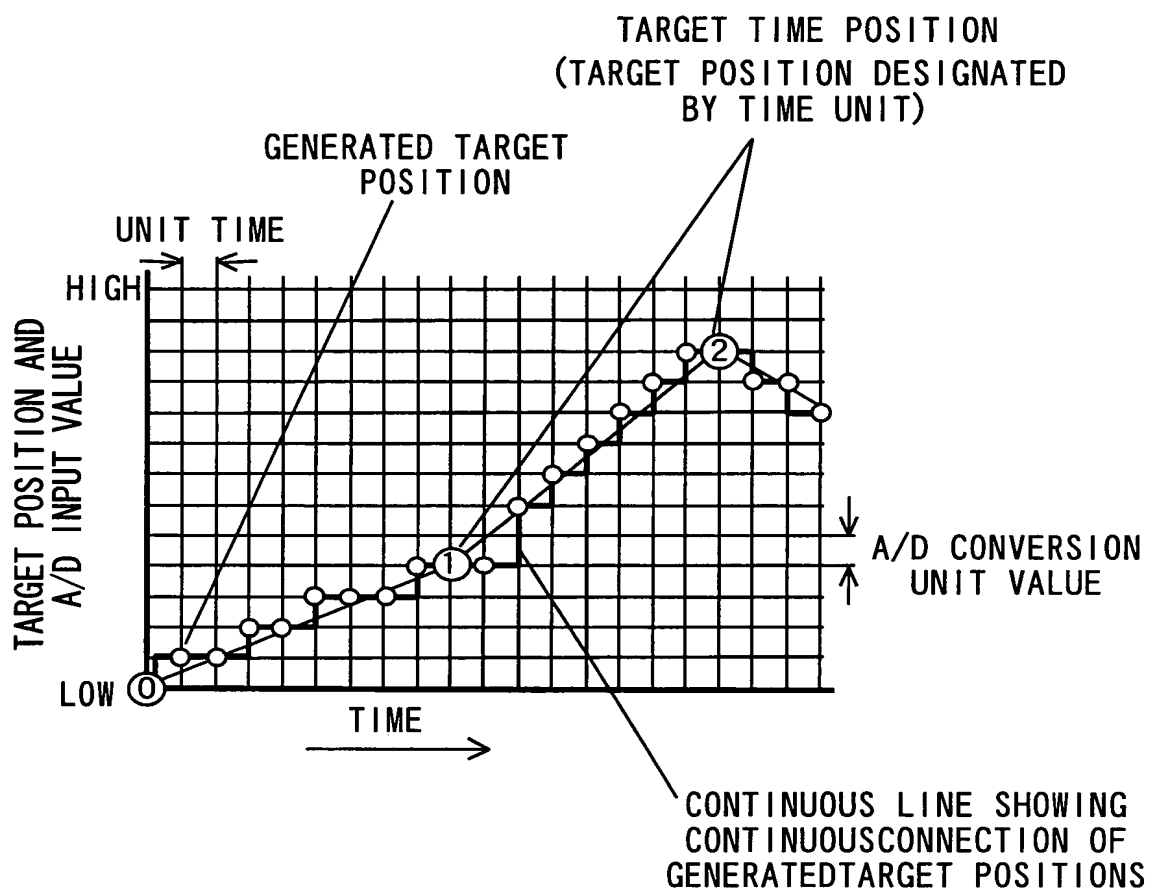


FIG.38

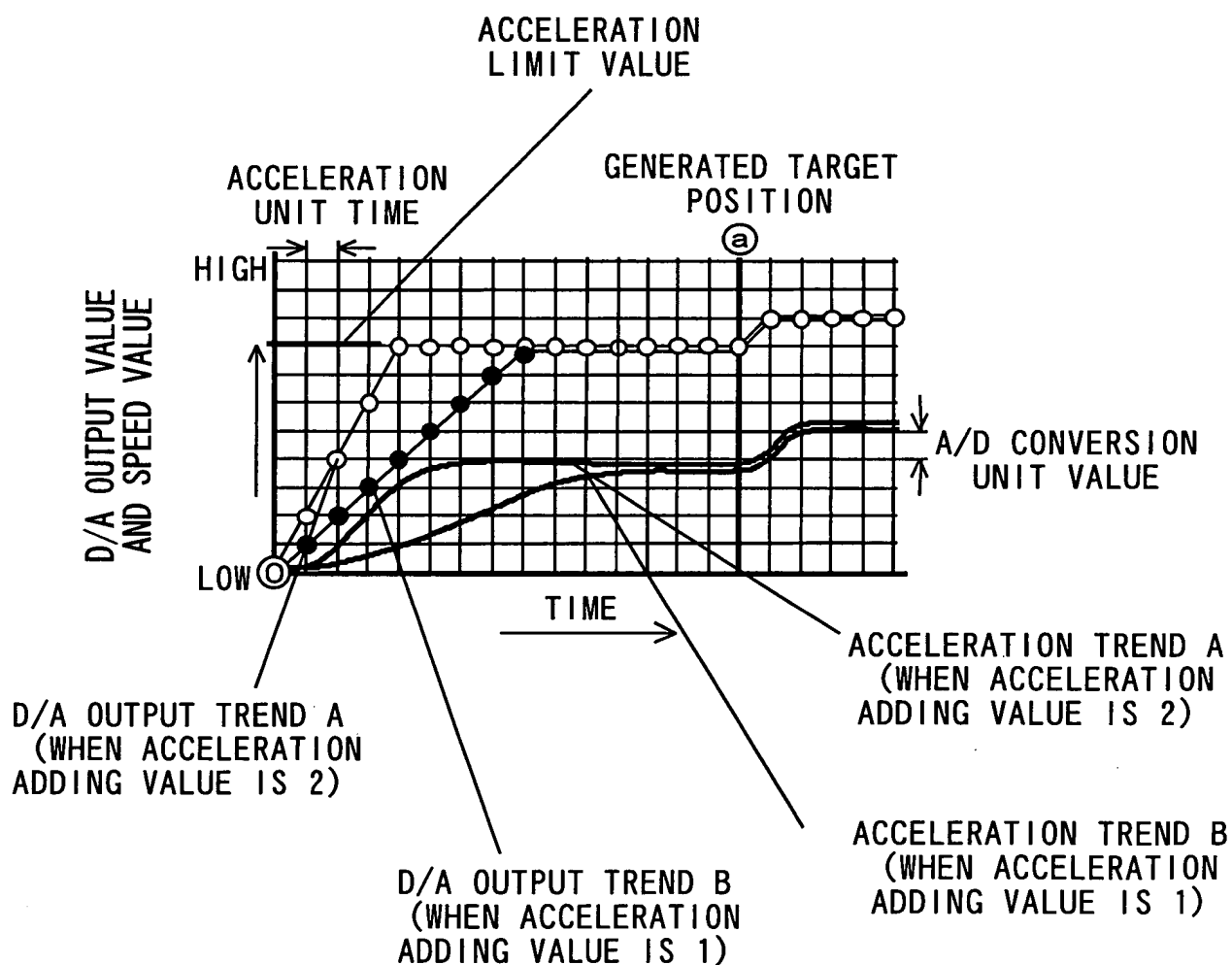


FIG.39

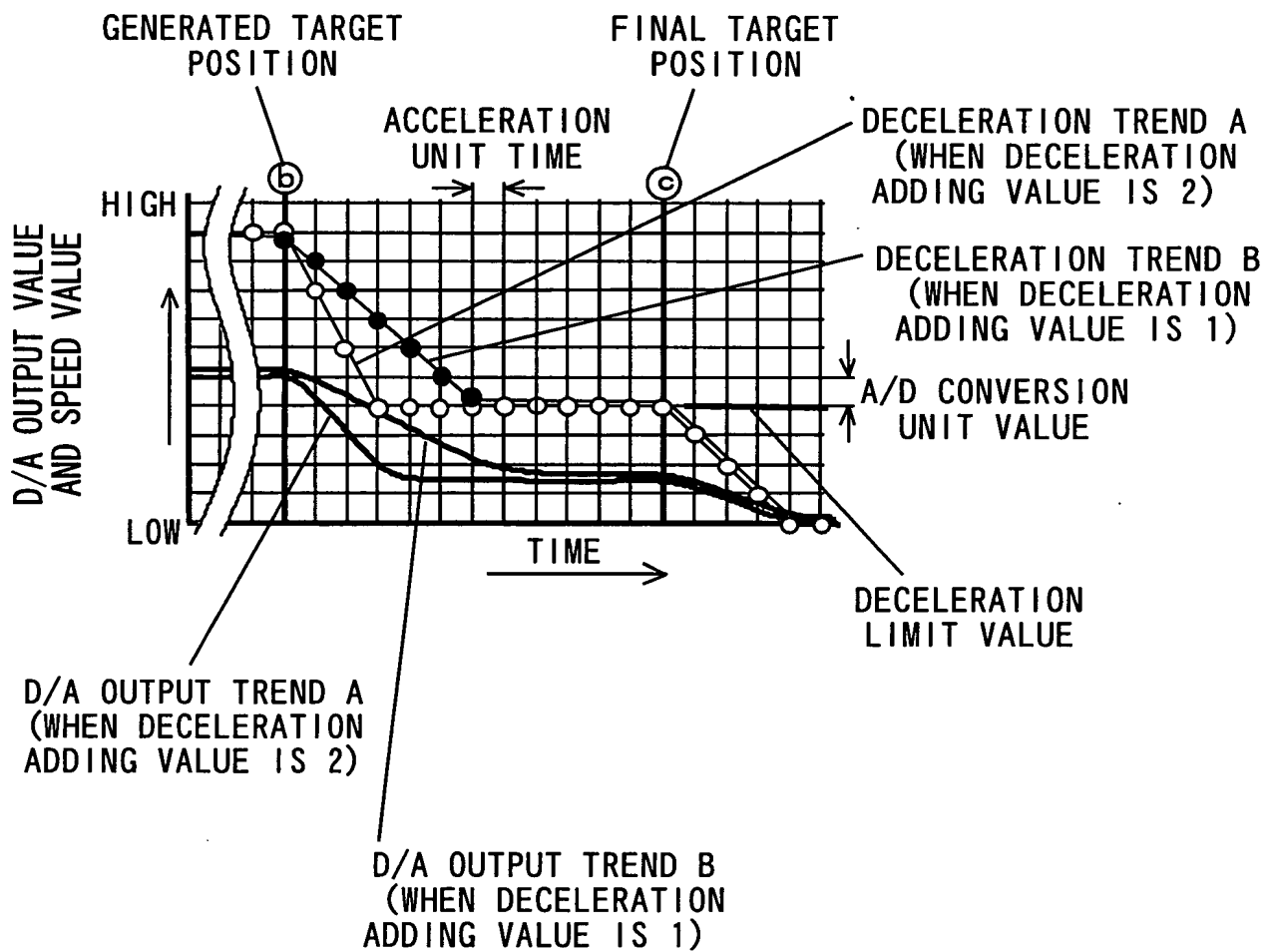
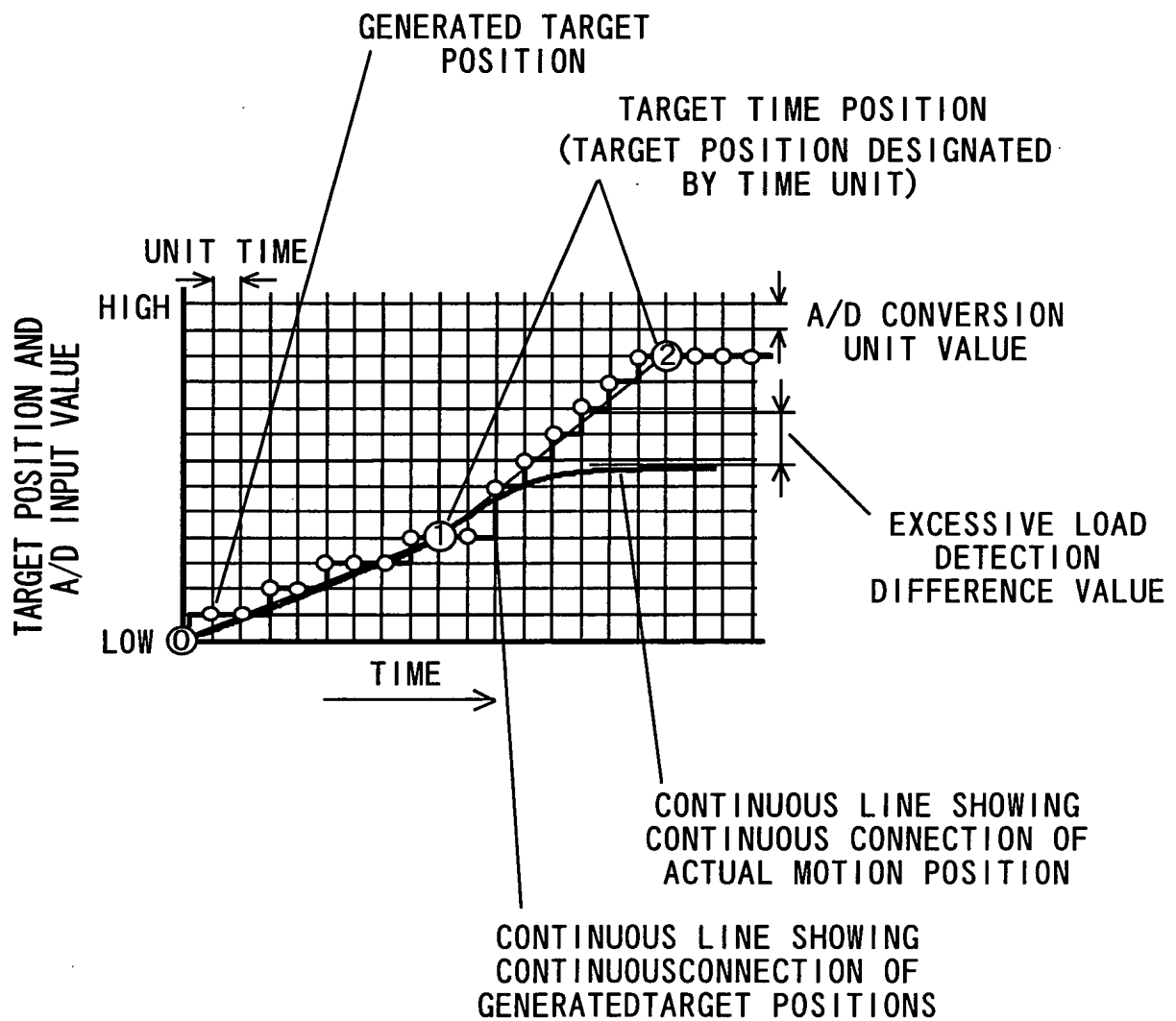


FIG.40



The graph illustrates the relationship between Target Position and A/D Input Value over Time. The vertical axis is labeled "TARGET POSITION AND A/D INPUT VALUE" with "HIGH" at the top and "LOW" at the bottom. The horizontal axis is labeled "TIME" with an arrow pointing right. A grid is shown with horizontal lines representing "A/D CONVERSION UNIT VALUE" and vertical lines representing "UNIT TIME".

Key features of the graph include:

- Target Time Position (Target Position Designated by Time Unit):** Indicated by a line pointing to the top of the grid.
- Generated Target Position:** Indicated by a line pointing to the upper continuous line.
- Continuous Line Showing Continuous Connection of Actual Motion Position:** Indicated by a line pointing to the lower continuous line.
- Sandwiching Detection Difference Value:** Indicated by a vertical double-headed arrow between the two continuous lines.
- Continuous Line Showing Continuous Connection of Generated Target Positions:** Indicated by a line pointing to the upper continuous line.

The graph shows a continuous line (actual motion position) and a continuous line (generated target positions) that are close to each other, indicating a sandwiching detection difference value. The vertical axis is labeled "TARGET POSITION AND A/D INPUT VALUE" with "HIGH" at the top and "LOW" at the bottom. The horizontal axis is labeled "TIME" with an arrow pointing right. A grid is shown with horizontal lines representing "A/D CONVERSION UNIT VALUE" and vertical lines representing "UNIT TIME".